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THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 107

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Algeria*: draft resolution

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objectives set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 2/ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid 3/ and the Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted by

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

3/ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960, 4/

Recalling also the outcome of the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Welcoming the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993 and, in particular, the attention given to the Programme of Action for the Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Other Forms of Intolerance,

Welcoming also the decision by the Economic and Social Council, to appoint a specia L rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, 5/

Recalling its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Deeply concerned about the current trend of the evolution of racism into discriminatory practices based on culture, nationality, religion or language,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 47/77 of 16 December 1992,

Having considered the report 6/ submitted by the Secretary-General within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Firmly convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained measures at the national and international levels for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Welcoming the proposal to launch the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Also convinced of the need to ensure and support the peaceful transition towards a democratic and non-racial South Africa,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial harmony,

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4/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions, p. 119.

5/ *Economic and Social Council decision 1993/258 (see E/1993/INF/6).*

6/ A/48/423.

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 7/

Acknowledging that indigenous peoples are victims of particular forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, 8/ unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, which offers guidelines on how to end apartheid,

1. Declares once again that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, whether in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority and/or exclusivity, such as ethnic cleansing, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. Decides to proclaim a Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, beginning in 1993, and to adopt the Programme of Action proposed for the Third Decade;

3. Calls upon Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to enable him to fulfil his mandate;

4. Urges all Governments to take all necessary measures to combat new forms of racism, in particular by adapting constantly the methods provided to combat them, especially in the legislative, administrative, educational and information fields;

5. Decides that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and intensify their efforts, during the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

7/ Resolution 45/158, annex.

8/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

7. Calls upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, in view of its possible entry into force;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the fields of education, training and employment, and to submit, inter alia, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. Urges the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations in implementing the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to pay particular attention to the situation of indigenous peoples;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to revise and finalize the draft model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination in the light of comments made by members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions and to publish and distribute the text as soon as possible;

11. Renews its invitation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

12. Considers that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Third Decade;

13. Regrets that some of the activities scheduled for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been implemented because of lack of adequate resources;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary financial resources are provided for the implementation of the activities of the Third Decade during the biennium 1994-1995;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination that aim at monitoring the transition from apartheid to a non-racist society in South Africa;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies analysing information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination;

17. Invites all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

18. Also invites all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives;

19. Decides to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of highest priority at its forty-ninth session.

Annex

PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE THIRD DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (1993-2003)

I. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The ultimate goals of the Third Decade, as in the two previous Decades, are to promote human rights and fundamental freedom for all, without distinction of any kind on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, especially by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination; to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of racist policies and to counteract the emergence of alliances based on mutual espousal of racism and racial discrimination; to resist any policy and practices which lead to the strengthening of the racist regimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination; and to put an end to racist regimes.

To this end, appropriate measures should be taken to implement fully United Nations instruments and decisions concerning the elimination of racial discrimination, to ensure support for all peoples striving for racial equality, to eradicate all forms of racial discrimination, and to pursue a vigorous world-wide campaign of information designed to dispel racial prejudice and to enlighten and involve world public opinion in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, emphasizing, inter alia, the education of youth in the spirit of human rights and fundamental freedoms and in the dignity and worth of the human person and against theories of racism and racial discrimination, as well as the full involvement of women in the formulation and implementation of these measures.

II. MEASURES FOR THE COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, NON-RACIAL AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

A. Action by the General Assembly and the Security Council

The General Assembly and the Security Council should continue to keep a close watch on South Africa until a democratic regime is established in that country.

The General Assembly and the Security Council might consider developing a mechanism for advising and assisting the parties concerned in order to bring apartheid to an end not only in law but also in practice. Reference should be made to Security Council resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 urging the South African authorities to bring an effective end to the violence and bring those responsible to justice.

The Assembly should continue to examine the work of the anti-apartheid bodies established by the Untied Nations, namely the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Group of Three and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of

Southern Africa. It should also keep track of the relevant reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the monitoring of the dismantling of apartheid and the transition to democracy in South Africa.

B. Measures to counteract the legacy of cultural, economic and social inequality left by apartheid

International human rights bodies dealing with racial discrimination should envisage action to rectify the after-effects of apartheid in South Africa inasmuch as the policy of apartheid was enforced by using State power to widen the gaps between racial groups.

Assistance to the victims of the political antagonisms resulting from the dismantling process must be given the greatest attention and international support for them should be strengthened.

The Centre for Human Rights could offer South Africa technical assistance in the field of human rights during and after the transition period. Stopgap measures to counteract the economic, social and cultural inequalities bequeathed by apartheid might be considered for underprivileged groups.

Training courses in human rights for the South African police force, military and judiciary could also be organized.

In cooperation with the democratically elected South African Government, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) might undertake a project to overhaul the South African educational system in order to eliminate all methods and references of a racist character.

III. ACTION AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

A. Ratification and implementation of international instruments designed to combat racism and racial discrimination

The Assembly could consider more effective action to ensure that all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination a/ fulfil their reporting obligations. By the same token, nations that have still not done so should be encouraged to become parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to make a declaration under article 14 thereof recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to deal with complaints from individuals.

National action taken against racism and racial discrimination could be monitored and improved by requesting an expert member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to prepare a report on obstacles encountered by States parties with respect to the effective implementation of the Convention and suggestions for remedial measures.

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a/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

Efforts should be made to improve contacts and exchange of information between the Committee and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Considering that the Committee and the Subcommission are concerned with similar questions, they could benefit from sharing their experience. For example, when the Committee concludes its examination of periodic reports of States partes to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, it could draw the attention of the Subcommission to situations where progress has been made in the elimination of racial discrimination or where there has been an increase in discriminatory practices. To that end, joint meetings of the Committee and the Subcommission, which have heretofore been informal in nature, should be institutionalized.

As a matter of priority, States that have not yet done so should ratify and implement the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. b/

B. Role of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies

The Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat should undertake specific activities that could be carried out by Governments and the national non-governmental organizations concerned to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March each year. Support should be sought from artists as well as religious leaders, trade unions, enterprises and political parties to sensitize the population about the evils of racism and racial discrimination.

The Department of Public Information might also put out posters for the third decade and informative brochures on the activities planned for the Decade. In addition, documentary films and reports, as well as radio broadcasts on the damaging effects of racism and racial discrimination should be considered.

The Department of Public Information of the United Nations should compile and regularly update a calendar of United Nations, specialized agency and non-governmental organization events being organized in the course of the coming decade.

In cooperation with UNESCO and the Department of Public Information, the General Assembly should support the organization of a seminar on the role of the mass media in combating or disseminating racist ideas.

UNESCO should expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels.

UNESCO, in cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights, should develop programmes for teaching human rights to journalists and students of journalism.

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b/ Resolution 45/158, annex.

UNESCO should establish a media prize for promoting positive images of communities' peaceful coexistence.

In cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the possibility of organizing a seminar on the role of trade unions in combating racism and racial discrimination, in employment, as well as discriminatory practices in employment should be explored.

The United Nations should assess sanctions, enforcement action, peace-keeping operations and intervention on humanitarian grounds, with special regard to racist and discriminatory connotations that such actions might have.

Recognizing that the roots of racism are based in economic policies of exploitation, the General Assembly and all United Nations bodies should ensure that the new world economic order will provide international guidelines that would constitute the basis for equality in economic, social and cultural development.

C. Human rights bodies

The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in the fulfilment of his mandate, should give due consideration to information received from all non-governmental organizations. He should begin his work by studying incidents that were increasing in the developed countries, as well as the theories and attitudes of racist superiority which incited them.

The Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with Governments, non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, should undertake a study on the manipulation of national sentiment for the purpose of achieving racist goals.

All human rights treaty bodies in the United Nations system should request Governments to pay particular attention in their periodic reports to the phenomenon of xenophobia, including xenophobic legislation. Governments should widely disseminate their reports in their own countries.

The Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, when dealing with humanitarian activities and assistance in relation to the principle of non-intervention, should pay particular attention to the role of the media in manipulating public opinion to accept military action and intervention on "humanitarian" grounds.

D. Seminars and workshops

Seminars and workshops should be organized around the following topics and objectives:

(a) The assessment of experience gained in implementing the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the

effectiveness of national legislation and recourse procedures available to victims of racism;

(b) The suppression of acts inciting to racial hatred and discrimination, including the outlawing of propaganda activities and of organizations engaging in them;

(c) The right to equal treatment before tribunals and other judicial institutions, including the right to reparations for damages suffered as a result of racial discrimination;

(d) The transmission of racial inequality from one generation to another, with special reference to the children of migrant workers and the appearance of new forms of segregation;

(e) Immigration and racism;

(f) The effect of continent-wide integration processes on the adoption of discriminatory legislation;

(g) Refugee flows due to ethnic conflicts or political restructuring of multi-ethnic societies in the throes of social and economic change (Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia) and their link with racism;

(h) The role played by national institutions in promoting and protecting human rights in the fight against all forms of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia;

(i) The causes of the rising tide of ethno-nationalism and its effect on racism and racial discrimination.

E. Basic research and studies

Research and studies should be undertaken in the following areas:

(a) The application of article 2 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Such a study might assist States in exchanging information about measures taken at different levels to implement the Convention;

(b) Racism and racial discrimination as factors in perpetuating economic exploitation and disparity within and among nations;

(c) Integration of preservation of cultural identity in a multiracial or multi-ethnic society;

(d) Political rights, including the participation of different racial groups in the political process and their representation in government service;

(e) Civil rights, including those relating to migration, nationality and the freedom of opinion and association;

(f) Educational measures to combat racial prejudice and discrimination and to propagate the principles of the United Nations;

(g) Studies of the social and economic costs of racism and racial discrimination;

(h) Global integration and the question of racism and the nation State;

(i) National mechanisms to combat racism and racial discrimination in the fields of immigration, employment, salaries, housing, education and the ownership of property;

(j) Ways in which racial prejudices are transmitted from one generation to another;

(k) Recourse procedures for the use of victims of racism and racial discrimination;

(l) Opportunities available to the children of migrant workers to receive education in their native language;

(m) The link between sexism and racism. This issue should be taken into account in the various seminars and other activities planned during the third decade.

F. Resolution of ethnic conflicts

United Nations human rights bodies should consider means of negotiation and mediation aiming at resolving ethnic conflicts wherever they may take place.

The Commission on Human Rights should ask the Subcommission to develop a mechanism for the prevention of ethnic conflicts on the basis of recommendations produced by seminars, workshops or studies dealing with ethnic issues.

The Centre for Human Rights should develop a pilot project on intercommunal mediation and negotiation aimed at anticipating ethnic conflicts.

Member States should implement the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities c/ and to enter into dialogue with those minorities with a view to ensuring their active involvement in efforts to resolve the problems which place them in opposition to the State in which they live.

IV. ACTION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Regional organizations should be invited by the Secretary-General to cooperate closely with the United Nations to combat racism and racial discrimination. Regional human rights organizations should be invited to mobilize public opinion in their regions against the evils inflicted by racism

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c/ Resolution 47/135, annex.

and racial prejudice on disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups. Those institutions should be recommended to assist Governments to enact national legislation against racial discrimination and promote adoption and application of international conventions. Regional human rights commissions should be called upon to give wide publicity to the basic texts relating to human rights instruments.

V. ACTION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

A. General aspects

While designing rational national policies to combat racism and racial discrimination, Governments should address the following questions: have there been any successful national models for eliminating racism and racial prejudice that could be used, e.g., for educating children, or are there any principles of equality which could be used to combat racism directed against migrant workers, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, etc.? What kind of affirmative action programmes are there to redress discrimination against specific groups?

B. Economic measures

National policies against racism and racial discrimination should particularly focus on the root causes, especially the economic and social deprivation that often underlies and exacerbates these problems, and should be instrumental in implementing solutions. The Governments of the "developed" countries should give particular attention to the links between their worsening economic situation and the increasing frequency of acts of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia.

Compensation should be made to victims of racism and slavery by Governments and parties responsible for these injustices.

Member States should eradicate all negatively discriminatory economic policies based on race or cultural identity.

C. Measures in the fields of teaching, education and culture

Immediate and effective measures should be taken in the fields of teaching, education, culture and the media to combat racial prejudice and to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and among racial, ethnic and religious groups. In particular, history syllabuses and textbooks should be explicit in describing inhuman and criminal policies and practices carried out in the name of a fanatical ideology, religious bigotry or ethnic exclusivity.

In particular, Member States are recommended to make efforts:

(a) To promote the aim of non-discrimination in all educational programmes and policies;

(b) To give special attention to the civic education of teachers. It is essential that teachers be aware of the principles and essential content of the legal texts relating to racism and racial discrimination and of how to deal with the problem of relations between children belonging to different communities;

(c) To teach contemporary history at an early age, presenting children with an accurate account of the crimes committed by Fascist and other totalitarian regimes, and more particularly of the crimes of apartheid and genocide;

(d) To ensure that curricula and textbooks reflect anti-racist principles and promote intercultural education;

(e) Member States should popularize and disseminate the texts of international human rights instruments with a view to deepening understanding of human rights and the crime of racism through education.

D. Legislative measures

Governments should not allow the right of free expression to be misused to incite racial hatred and violence and ethnic conflict.

Governments should take concrete measures against organizations and individuals propagating racist theories and carrying out violent acts.

E. Measures to protect vulnerable groups and populations disadvantaged as a result of racism or racial discrimination

It is recommended that Member States concerned review their national programmes to combat racial discrimination and its effects in order to identify and to seize opportunities to close gaps between indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and migrant workers living in deplorable conditions as a result of discrimination and exclusion and the majority of the population, and especially to undertake housing, educational and employment programmes that have proved successful in eliminating the economic and social inequalities suffered by those groups.

It is also necessary to guard against a situation where the agencies responsible for maintaining law and order use excessive force in a discriminatory fashion against members of vulnerable groups. During their training, police, correctional staff and law enforcement officers should be familiarized with the social and psychological conditions of those groups in order to better understand them. It is essential that law enforcement officers take account of ethical principles and human rights standards when performing their duties.

States should see that law enforcement agencies provide equal protection for all social groups. Per capita budget allocations for legal protection, including police protection, should be as high for socially underprivileged groups as for other social groups.

Effective recourse should be available in all countries for victims of racial discrimination.

The Member States concerned should adopt emergency measures to put an end to continuing violations of the rights of migrant workers, refugees and displaced persons in their own countries and stateless persons.

Particular attention should also be given to the situation of women belonging to ethnic or racial minorities who are victims of double discrimination based on gender as well as ethnic identity.

F. Measures involving the mass media

Steps should be taken to stop the media from disseminating racial or ethnic prejudices and stereotypes and to promote the harmonious coexistence of the various groups that make up the society.

Member States should encourage the participation of journalists and human rights advocates from minority groups and communities in the mass media. Radio and television programmes should increase the number of broadcasts produced by and in cooperation with racial and cultural minority groups. Multicultural activities of the media should also be encouraged where they can contribute to the suppression of racism and xenophobia.

Journalist associations and unions should be encouraged to develop anti-racist guidelines for reporting issues involving race relations and ethnic questions.

Non-governmental organizations should denounce and combat racist and ethnic bias in the media.

Human rights defenders should make use of the potential of the media for promoting racial and ethnic harmony.

VI. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International non-governmental organizations should continue to stimulate their national affiliates to take appropriate measures, particularly in cooperation with national teachers' and student organizations, to ensure that education for the elimination of racism and all forms of racial discrimination is made an integral part of the curricula of teacher preparation courses, including for primary and secondary schools.

Non-governmental organizations should, with youth and student associations, conduct regular programmes designed to eliminate racism and all forms of racial discrimination, in particular in post-secondary educational or training institutions.

Non-governmental organizations, in collaboration with UNESCO, should organize training seminars for elementary and high school teachers on teaching and learning about human rights and on vitally necessary anti-racist education.

Non-governmental organizations should propose to national departments or ministries of education specific literature that would be incorporated in the basic manual of elementary school classes to help children develop an anti-racist and intercultural consciousness which respected differences.

National departments and ministries of education should review school programmes with a view to promoting a better spirit of solidarity through the teaching of human rights and ways to combat racism and the creation of awareness in schools of global issues and problems.

Non-governmental organizations should cooperate in implementing educational programmes, including human rights education for all the children of the world for whom there are no schools, and for those who do not receive full basic education.

Non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with the United Nations, should organize training seminars for the mobilization and sensitization of defenders of human rights and national authorities, taking into account the provisions of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. d/

Non-governmental organizations should create networks linking teachers, persons with knowledge of specific human rights questions within their field of competence and youth in order to foster understanding of the necessity for personal commitments in the fight against racism and human rights violations.

Non-governmental organizations should regularly provide information to teachers and to the media about human rights in general, the crimes of racism and racial discrimination, their own activities and those of the United Nations system in this field.

Non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with regional intergovernmental bodies, should organize consultations and other activities in an effort to achieve the goals set for the third decade.

VII. COORDINATION AND REPORTING

It is important to ensure coordination between the many United Nations bodies dealing with one or more aspects of racism or racial discrimination. In that connection, it may be relevant to recall that in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1973 proclaiming the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge of coordinating the implementation of the programme and evaluating activities. In that connection the following steps should be considered to strengthen the United Nations input into the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

(a) As a priority, an inter-agency meeting, to be attended by representatives of Member States, should be organized immediately after the

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d/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545.

proclamation of the Third Decade, in early 1994, with a view to planning working meetings and other activities. Specialized agencies should be encouraged to develop plans of action in their field of technical competence in keeping with the programme of action of the Third Decade;

(b) The Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with the coordinator for the Decade should consolidate the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the Third Decade;

(c) A working group of the Commission on Human Rights, or other appropriate arrangements under the Commission, should be established to review Decade-related activities undertaken by United Nations bodies and Member States, on the basis of the annual reports referred to below, as well as relevant studies and reports of seminars, so as to assist the Commission in formulating appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the implementation of the activities under the programme of action and the selection of priorities;

(d) The coordinating duties of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights should be strengthened. Additional resources should be allocated to the Centre for Human Rights to this end;

(e) The Secretary-General should submit a detailed annual report on all the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and Member States undertaken to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(f) In addition to the annual report that he will present on all the activities undertaken to implement the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, the Secretary-General might also present an annual report on the global situation with regard to racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and ethnic intolerance. The report should be written on the basis of information compiled from the periodic reports submitted by States to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, provided by national agencies for the protection and promotion of human rights, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional organizations and the Special Rapporteurs on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance and reliable information by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(g) Given the similarity of objectives between the Third Decade and the United Nations Year for Tolerance in 1995 organized under the auspices of UNESCO, the Centre for Human Rights should be fully involved in the various activities planned for the celebration. In particular, the Centre for Human Rights should play an active role in the multidisciplinary survey on the rise of intolerance and the forms of exclusion existing in the developed countries which UNESCO intends to launch;

(h) In structuring the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the forthcoming Decade of Indigenous Peoples, due attention should be paid to the complementarity of activities and the need for synchronization of activities;

(i) The programmes of action for both decades should take into account the many major events that are being planned during the period by the United Nations, such as the International Conference on Population and Development, the International Year of the Family, the World Summit on Social Development, the fourth World Conference on Women and the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. A coordination team should be established by the Centre for Human Rights, which should include officials of the Centre and specialized agencies, indigenous and non-governmental organization representation, to assist in the coordination of activities in all those areas;

(j) On an annual basis, consultations between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations should take place to review and plan Decade-related activities;

(k) The Centre for Human Rights should establish and strengthen existing ties with regional and non-governmental organizations, at the national and international levels, including ties with civil rights movements and organizations of indigenous peoples and migrant workers.

VIII. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

States Members of the United Nations and private donors should contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination for implementing the Programme of Action.

Without prejudice to the voluntary contributions of Member States to the Trust Fund for the Decade, the Secretary-General shall include the activities to be carried out during the Decade, as well as the related resource requirements in the proposed programme budget, which will be submitted biennially, during the Decade, starting with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

The General Assembly should establish a trust fund for victims of racism and racial discrimination similar to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Torture.